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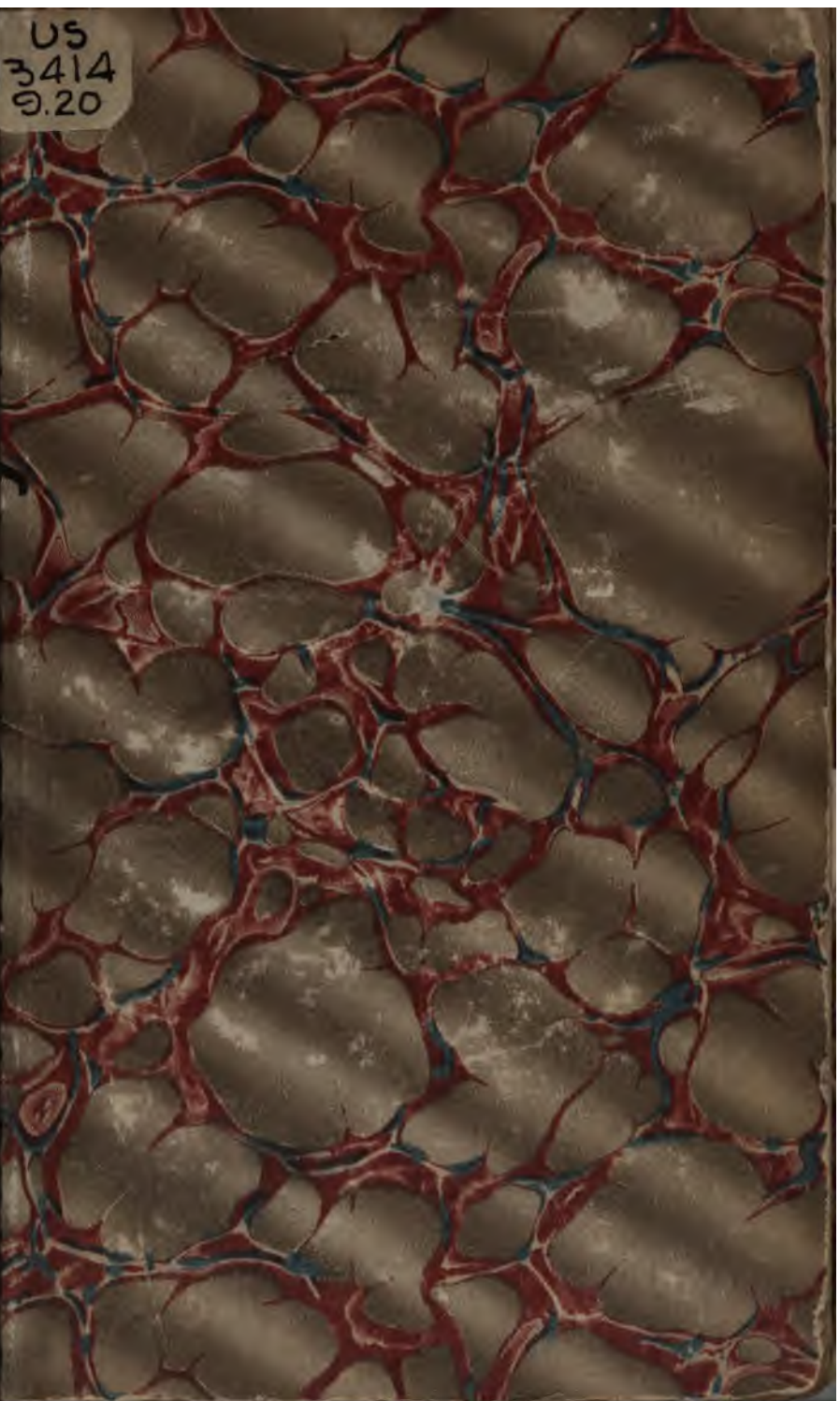
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**GUIDE TO HIST-
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SAMOSET HOUSE

PLYMOUTH, MASS.



First-class in every respect. Large parlors and piazzas, electric light, steam heat. Open fireplaces and private baths. Convenient to all points of historical interest. Quiet and comfortable.

GUIDE
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Historic Plymouth

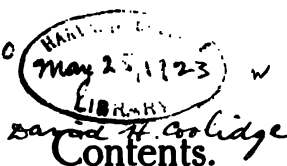
Localities and Objects of Interest

ILLUSTRATED



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NATIONAL MONUMENT TO THE FOREFATHERS

Historic Plymouth

"The Pilgrim Fathers—where are they?
The waves that brought them o'er
Still roll in the bay, and throw their spray,
As they break along the shore."



HE introduction of visitors to Plymouth as they come by rail, is at Seaside, a station in the extreme north part of the town. The dividing line between Kingston and Plymouth runs through the middle of the little station, and the northerly part, which is the residence of the station keeper, is in Kingston, and the southerly part, the station proper, is in Plymouth.

As the cars slow up passengers see the beautiful panorama of Plymouth Harbor, spread out before their eyes. At



PLYMOUTH ROCK

the near left, across the bay, appears Captain's Hill, so called from its being the home of Capt. Myles Standish, and on its crest is a monument in honor of the Pilgrim warrior, surmounted by his statue fourteen feet in height. Farther along is seen Rouse's Hummock, the American terminus of the French Atlantic cable. The next prominent object is Clark's Island, where the Pilgrims spent their first Sabbath in Plymouth. Next to this is the headland of Saquish, and beyond is the Gurnet with its twin lighthouses. Opposite these, the bold bluff of Manomet thrusts itself out into the bay, while



CAPTAIN'S HILL, DUNBURY
STANDISH HOUSE, BUILT BY SON OF MYLES STANDISH, 1666

nearer inland the long, thin ribbon of Plymouth Beach runs across the harbor, like an artificial breakwater, to arrest the waves of the ocean.

Few scenes can surpass this in loveliness, if the visitor is fortunate enough to arrive when the tide is in. Although by the configuration of the land Plymouth Harbor seems to have

been designed for a perfect haven against every wind that blows, unfortunately it is dependent upon a full sea for depth enough of water to float vessels of much draught at the wharves. In 1876 the United States Government dug a channel from the wharves to Broad Channel, where there is always a good depth of water, so that now vessels drawing nine feet can come to the wharves at low tide, and at high tide those drawing fifteen to eighteen feet. Further improvements have since been made by the Government in this channel, and at the wharves. With the assistance of the State of Massachusetts a channel with eighteen feet at mean low water is now provided for from Beach Point to the wharf of the Plymouth Cordage Co., enabling that great industrial plant to bring its fibre for manufacture direct from Mexico and Manila to its mills by its own chartered lines of steamships.

Immediately upon leaving the station of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, on arrival in Plymouth, and while traversing Old Colony Park to Court Street, the main street of the town, the Samoset House is in full view in the front. Looking towards the Samoset House, on the way through the park, the first street on its right leading from Court Street is Cushman Street; and the walk continued up Cushman Street will shortly bring the visitor to

The National Monument to the Forefathers.



HE corner stone of the National Monument was laid Aug. 2, 1859, and the work entrusted to Hammatt Billings, who drew the design for the Monument in all its details. The main pedestal was put in position in 1876, and in the following summer the statue of Faith was erected. The monument

was completed in October, 1888, and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies Aug. 1, 1889. It is built entirely of granite, the statues all coming from the quarries of the Hallowell Granite Company, of Maine. (See frontispiece)

The idea of building a monument to the memory of the



LAW

Pilgrim Fathers was early entertained in the town, and was formed into a definite object by the organization of the Pilgrim Society; which object was kept steadily in view by them, and prosecuted to a successful conclusion.

The plan of the principal pedestal is octagonal, with four small and four large faces; from the small faces project

four buttresses or wing pedestals. On the main pedestal stands a figure of Faith. One foot rests upon Forefathers' Rock; in her left hand she holds a Bible; with the right uplifted she points to heaven. Looking downward, as to those



MORALITY

she is addressing, she seems to call them to trust in a higher power. On each of the four smaller or wing pedestals is a seated figure; they are emblematic of the principles upon which the Pilgrims proposed to found their commonwealth. The first is Morality, holding the Decalogue in her left, and the scroll of Revelation in her right hand; her look is upward



ONE OF THE ALTO-RELIEFS ON PEDESTAL. "THE FIRST TREATY WITH THE INDIANS."

toward the impersonation of the Spirit of Religion above; in a niche, on one side of her throne, is a prophet, and in the other one of the Evangelists. The second of these figures is Law: on one side Justice; on the other Mercy. The third is Education: on one side Wisdom, ripe with years; on the other Youth, led by Experience. The fourth figure is Freedom; on one side Peace rests under its protection; on the other Tyranny is overthrown by its powers. Upon the faces of these projecting pedestals are alto-reliefs, representing scenes from the history of the Pilgrims:—the Departure from Delft Haven; the Signing of the Social Compact; the Landing at Plymouth; and the first Treaty with the Indians. On each of the four faces of the main pedestal is a large panel for records. That in front contains the general inscription of the monument, viz., "National Mounment to the Forefathers. Erected by a grateful people in remembrance of their labors, sacrifices and sufferings for the cause of civil and religious liberty." The right and left panels contain the names of those who came over in the "Mayflower." The rear panel is plain, to have an inscription at some future day.

The total height of the Monument is eighty-one feet, from the ground to the top of the head of the statue. The following are some of the dimensions of this great piece of work, said, on good authority, to be the largest and finest piece of granite statuary in the world: the height of the base is forty-five feet; height of statue, thirty-six feet. The outstretched arm measures from shoulder to the elbow, ten feet one and one-half inches; from elbow to tip of finger, nine feet nine inches; total length of arm, nineteen feet ten and one-half inches. The head measures around at the forehead thirteen feet seven inches. The points of the stars in the wreath around the head are just one foot across. The arm, just below the short sleeve, measures six feet ten inches around;

below the elbow, six feet two inches. The wrist is four feet around. The length of the finger pointing upwards is two feet one inch, and is one foot eight and one-half inches around. The thumb measures one foot, eight and one-half inches around. The circumference of the neck is nine feet two inches, and the nose is one foot four inches long. From centre to centre of the eyes is one foot six inches. The figure is two hundred and sixteen times life size.

Pilgrim Hall.



RETURNING to Court Street (the main street) from the Monument grounds, and passing the head of Old Colony Park, we soon see on our left a building with a Doric portico, standing a little way from the street. This is Pilgrim Hall, erected in 1824 by the Pilgrim Society as a monumental hall to the memory of the Pilgrims. In 1880, without taking down the walls, it was rebuilt in a fireproof manner, at a cost of over \$15,000 by Joseph Henry Stickney, Esq., a wealthy Baltimore merchant of Boston nativity, who on a casual visit to Plymouth became so impressed with the importance of preserving with the greatest care the interesting relics of the Pilgrims there deposited, that he most liberally made this large expenditure to secure these precious memorials from loss by fire. At the same time he provided for better classification and exhibition of the articles, those immediately connected with the Pilgrims being deposited, mostly in glass cases, in the main hall, while an interesting museum of antique curiosities is arranged in the room below. Exteriorly, marked improvement was made by raising the Doric porch to the height of the

main building, and repainting and sanding the whole front in imitation of stone. Quite a change was made at the same time in the front area by the removal of the portion of Plymouth Rock, which for forty-six years had been a prominent object here, back to the Landing-place.

The iron fence formerly surrounding the part of the Rock in



PILGRIM HALL

front of Pilgrim Hall has heraldic curtains which bear the names of the forty-one signers of the memorable "Compact," for self-government made in the cabin of the "Mayflower" in Cape Cod harbor. After this portion of the Rock was returned to the original Landing-place the fence was placed at the northerly side of the Hall, inclosing a massive granite slab on which the wording of the Compact is enduringly cut. The hall is kept open daily (including Sundays in the summer season), at regular hours, for the accommodation of visitors, a fee of twenty-five cents being charged. In the vestibule of the building a handsome tablet of Tennessee marble bears the following inscription:—

PILGRIM HALL,
BUILT A. D. 1824,
BY THE
PILGRIM SOCIETY,
IN MEMORY OF THE FOREFATHERS.

REBUILT A. D. 1880,
BY
JOS. HENRY STICKNEY,
OF BALTIMORE, MD.

At the right is the curator's neatly furnished office, where visitors find entrance to the main hall. In this office is a picture of the "Landing," executed in distemper, presented by Robert G. Shaw, of Boston.

On the wall hangs a commission from Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of England, to Gov. Edward Winslow, as one of the arbitrators between Great Britain and the United Provinces of Holland. It is written on parchment, and is particularly valuable from having a contemporaneous portrait of Cromwell, which is on the upper left hand corner. The original signature was torn off by some unscrupulous visitor, but a genuine autograph of the Protector, in the form "Oliver P" on a slip of parchment with large red seal attached was procured in England in 1909 and now appears in place of the original.

There are other parchments containing the autographs of persons attending the celebration of the Pilgrim Society, Dec. 22, 1820, at which time Hon. Daniel Webster delivered his famous oration. On the back of one of the parchments are autographs of the members of the Standish Guards who did escort duty on that occasion and were present at the dinner. The festive roll contains the names of many distinguished men of those times.

The main hall is forth-six by thirty-nine feet, with walls twenty-two feet high, and is lighted entirely from the roof. A good background is made for the pictures by plain maroon coloring of the walls, with a handsome Grecian border above, while neat frescoing covers the ceiling. At the east end is the large picture of the "Landing," thirteen by sixteen feet, painted by Henry Sargent, of Boston, an amateur artist, and presented by him to the Society in 1834. Its estimated value was \$3,000, and the massive frame cost about \$400. At the left is a portrait of the venerable Dr. James Thacher, the first secretary of the Pilgrim Society. He was the author of Thacher's Military Journal and a History of Plymouth, which has been considered one of the best ever published. The picture upon the right is a fine painting, and a most excellent likeness of the gentleman who so disinterestedly and generously remodelled and beautified Pilgrim Hall,—Joseph Henry Stickney, Esq., of Baltimore. The portrait was painted by D. G. Pope, a Baltimore artist, and in subject and execution is worthy of its place in this Pilgrim temple.

In the middle of the south wall is hung the large copy of Wier's Embarkation from Delft Haven, from the original in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, done for the Society by Edgar Parker.

In the centre of the west side hangs the noble gift of ex-Gov. Alexander H. Rice, of Massachusetts,—Charles Lucy's large painting of the Embarkation. This picture is of great value, and at a prize exhibition in England took the first premium of a thousand guineas. It is altogether different in color and tone from either of the others, and will bear close study.

Upon the westerly wall is a number of portraits, including those of Hon. Joshua Thomas, the first president of the Society, and of Deacon Ephraim Spooner. The latter was a

prominent citizen of the town, chairman of the selectmen through the Revolutionary War, in which capacity he rendered the country efficient service, and for fifty-one years he was town clerk. There are larger portraits of Gen. Jos. Trumbull, first speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington, and of Hon. Daniel Webster, the famous Massachusetts statesman, whose home was in Marshfield, near Plymouth. Besides these are a fine portrait of Washington, and a copy from an original portrait of Sir Walter Raleigh, painted in 1775 by E. Alcock, London, and formerly the property of President Jefferson. Prominent among the pictures in the collection is the original crayon sketch, made in 1817 by Edwin White, for his large picture of "The Signing of the Compact," in the Trumbull Gallery at New Haven, Conn. There are also engravings of scenes in Pilgrim history, some of much merit, and a map of New England territory by William Hack, 1663, is of much antiquarian value.

Across the head of the hall, under the Sargent picture, is a raised platform and railing, and here are shown the large articles connected with Pilgrim history, as the chairs of Elder Brewster and Gov. Carver, the Peregrine White cradle and the Fuller cradle. A case at the opposite end of the hall contains a collection of articles belonging to the First Church, among which is the note-book of Elder Faunce; a number of interesting autographs; and a collection of vessels used in the Sacrament, presented to the church many years ago, but now superseded by those of more modern style.

The Alden case contains John Alden's Bible, printed in 1629; a halberd he once owned and probably brought with him in the "Mayflower"; also ancient documents with his signature. In the Standish case is the famous Damascus sword of the redoubtable Pilgrim Captain. Gen. Grant, on his visit to Plymouth, Oct. 14, 1880, was much interested in this ancient

weapon, and handled it with evident satisfaction. The Arabic inscriptions on the blade have always been a puzzle, and, notwithstanding many attempts, remained undeciphered until the visit to the town, June 7, 1881, of Prof. James Rose-



SWORD, POT AND PLATTER OF MYLES STANDISH

dale, of Jerusalem, with a troupe of Arabs from Palestine. Mr. Rosedale, being an excellent linguist, was shown the sword, and pronounced the inscription to be of different dates; one of them in Cufic, very old, and the other in mediæval Arabic of a later period, but still very ancient. To the last he readily gave the following translation:—

"With peace God ruled His slaves (creatures), and with the judgment of His arm He troubled the mighty of the wicked."

He had no doubt that the weapon dated back two or three centuries before the Christian era, and might be much older. It is probable that this famous blade came down to Capt. Standish from the Crusaders, and possessed an interesting history even in his day. In this case are an iron pot and

other articles found a number of years since in the cellar of the Standish house at Duxbury. There is also a piece of embroidery, worked by the daughter of Capt. Standish, at the bottom of which is wrought the following verse:—

Lorea Standish is my name,
Lord, guide my heart that I may do Thy will;
Also fill my hands with such convenient skill
As will conduce to virtue void of shame,
And I will give the glory to thy name.



WINSLOW RELICS

The Winslow case has articles that have been in possession of this family, and near by is a chair formerly the property of Gov. Edward Winslow. The White case contains interesting relics formerly belonging to William White and his son Pere-

grine. Another miscellaneous case holds the gun barrel with which King Philip was killed. The original manuscript of Mrs. Hemans' celebrated ode, "The breaking waves dashed high," as also the original of William Cullen Bryant's poem, "Wild was the day, the wintry sea," both presented by the late James T. Fields, of Boston, are also in this case. There is here likewise a piece of a mulberry-tree planted at Scrooby, England by Cardinal Woolsey. In a small steel safe in the hall near the entrance from the office is kept Gov. Bradford's Bible, printed at Geneva in 1592. The safe is open during visiting hours to allow a view of the sacred volume. Conspicuous in the hall also is the coat-of-arms of the British crown, which in "Good old colony times, when we were under the king," hung over the judge's seat in the colonial court house, now our old Town House. When the Revolution broke out and the loyalists had to flee, this was carried away by the Tory judge, or clerk of the courts, to Shelburne, N. S., from whence it was returned some years ago, to its old home.

The north ante-room is worthy attention of visitors, and contains, with other things, an old sofa formerly owned by Gov. Hancock, upon which he probably sat and plotted treason with Samuel Adams against the English crown. In a case here are preserved the bones of the Indian chief Iyanough, discovered at Barnstable, May, 1861. A large copper kettle and other implements were found with the skeleton.

A fire-proof annex for the valuable library of the Pilgrim Society was built on the northerly side of the hall in 1904, and on the steel shelves behind substantial metal lattices, found necessary to protect the books from persons of predatory inclinations, some 3000 volumes are arranged in handsome cabinets. Some of these books are very rare indeed and if lost or destroyed could not be replaced. The oldest volume bears the imprint of 1559.

In the library on the north wall are the original portraits of the Winslow family, given to the Society by the late Isaac Winslow of Hingham in 1883. The group consists of Gov. Edward Winslow, Gov. Josiah Winslow and his wife Penelope, Elizabeth Wensley, the grandmother of Gen. John Winslow, Gen. John himself in his scarlet uniform, Dr. Isaac Winslow and John the son of Dr. Isaac Winslow. Josiah Winslow was the first native-born governor of the colony. His grandson, Gen. John Winslow, was a major-general of the British army, and held several important commands. He was the officer who, under orders from England, removed from their homes the French Acadians, whose sorrows Longfellow has made classic. The house in which he lived is still standing on the corner of Main and North street. It was built in 1730. The portrait of Gov. Edward Winslow is the only one in existence, so far as known, of any person who came in the "Mayflower."

The other portraits opposite the Winslow group are those of the Rev. John Alden, great-grandson of John Alden of the "Mayflower"; Rev. Dr. James Kendall, for fifty-two years minister of the First Church; Hon. John Davis and Col. John Trumbull. Between these portraits, above the library entrance, is W. F. Halsall's valuable and finely executed painting of the "Mayflower" at anchor in Plymouth harbor in the winter of 1620. A model of the "Mayflower," made and rigged by Capt. E. S. Turner, one of Plymouth's noted ship-masters, is placed on top of a cabinet near Halsall's picture.

A case at the west end of the library contains, among many interesting books and documents, the oldest state paper in existence in the United States. This is the first patent granted to the Plymouth colonists by the New England Company. A patent was granted by the Virginia Company in the name of John Wincob, but never used. About the time of the de-

parture of the Forefathers from England for this country, a new company was created by a royal charter, within the limits of which Plymouth was included, and in 1621 this patent was given to John Pierce and his associates by the New England Company, and sent over in the "Fortune," arriving here in November of that year. This patent was found in the land office in Boston, among a mass of old papers, by William Smith, Esq., one of the land committee. The Hon. John Davis, then editing a new edition of Morton's New England Memorials, obtained it for his use in that book, and from him it came into the possession of the late Nathaniel Morton Davis, Esq., in whose family it remained until recently, and was finally deposited in the hall by Mrs. William H. Whitman. It bears the seals and signatures of the Duke of Lenox, the Marquis of Hamilton, the Earl of Warwick and Sir Ferdinando Gorges. There is one other signature, but it is so obscurely written as to be illegible.

There is also a book given to Gov. Bradford by Pastor John Robinson, brought over in the "Mayflower" by Bradford and afterwards given by him to the church. A book printed by Elder Brewster and a copy of Seneca's works owned by Brewster likewise find place in this case, together with a copy of the first edition of "Mourt's Relation," written in Plymouth in 1621 and published in London in 1622. At the east end of the library is a case in which, among other books and manuscripts of great interest, are Eliot's Indian Bible, of which it is believed there are now no more than four copies extant; Breeches' Bible, 1599; Indian vocabulary by Josiah Cotton; and a Dutch Bible. The fine old table in the library, built of massive English oak, was formerly the property of Gov. Edward Winslow.

From the office a flight of stairs conducts to the basement, where all desired conveniences for visitors will be found. In

the lower hall is an interesting museum of articles, which have been separated from the Pilgrim collection, and as pertaining to ancient days in many instances, or as curiosities, will well repay examination. Among them is the frame of the "Sparrowhawk," wrecked on Cape Cod in 1626, her company finding refuge and assistance at Plymouth.

The Court House.

"Though justice be thy plea, consider this,—

That in the course of justice none of us should see salvation."



At our right hand, soon after leaving Pilgrim Hall, we see a large building with a handsome facade, standing a little back from the street, and fronted by a small park. This is the County Court House, erected in 1820, and remodeled in 1857. It is one of the finest buildings of the kind in the State,



and the judges of the different courts give a precedence in point of beauty, convenience, etc., over all they visit. It has two entrances. The northerly one leads to a corridor, from which is the stairway to the large court room above; admittance to witness rooms and the Third District Court. The southerly entrance is to a corridor paved with Vermont marble, and from which leads a flight of stairs for the court, the bar, officers and jurymen, main court room and Law Library. On the left, below, is the room of the Clerk of Courts, with the room of the County Treasurer opposite; beyond are rooms for various uses together with that of the County Commissioners.

The New Registry Building.



OPPOSITE the Court House, on Russell Street. in 1904, the County erected a very fine and conveniently appointed fire-proof building for the Probate Court and Registry of Deeds. The latter is on the lower floor, with a large hall for the records and necessary desks and tables to facilitate the examination of the books. There are also commodious rooms for the Register and his assistants and the corps of recorders.

In the Registry of Deeds are the earliest records of Plymouth Colony, in the handwriting of the men who are now held in reverence the world over for their courage in braving the perils of an unknown sea and an equally unknown shore, to face the dangers of savage men and savage beasts, in their constancy to what they believed to be their duty, and for planting on this spot the great principles of a government by the people,—

“A church without a bishop,
A state without a king.”

Here is their writing, some of it quaint and crabbed, some fair and legible. Here, on these very pages, rested the hands, fresh from handling the sword and the musket, or the peaceful implements of husbandry, of Bradford and Brewster and Standish and others of that heroic band. Here is the original laying-out of the first street,—Leyden Street. Here is the



THE NEW REGISTRY BUILDING

plan of the plots of ground first assigned for yearly use, which they called, in the tinge of the Dutch tongue they had acquired in their long residence in Holland, “meersteads.” Here are the simple and yet wise rules—laws they can hardly be called—laid down for the government of the infant colony.

Here is the will of Standish; the order establishing jury trial, in Gov. Bradford’s writing; the order for the first cus-

toms laws; the division of cattle into lots, one cow being divided into thirteen lots. It was four years after the Landing before any domestic cattle were brought over, and in order to equalize them they were divided into lots, each family having one. It must have been a pretty nice affair to divide the milk of one cow among thirteen parties, to satisfy all.

Here also is the original patent to the company from the Earl of Warwick, granted in 1629, with its great wax seal en-



PILGRIM MEERSTEADS, TOWN BROOK

graved for the purpose, and the original box in which it came from England. Here are signatures, also, of nearly as much interest as those of the Pilgrims themselves,—the marks of the original proprietors of all these broad fields and forests, whose names are represented by signs of bows and tortoisés, of reptiles and animals.

Here are also ancient deeds written in the Indian language, as put in form by Eliot and Mayo. The record clerk must have had his patience severely taxed when they were copied.

The Registry of Probate is on the second floor, where with

the several offices there is a beautiful court room for the Probate sessions. The filing and registry room is a model for convenience in safe keeping and reference to papers concerning estates.

A handsome lawn lies in the rear of the Court House, and near by is the residence of the sheriff of the County and keeper of the prison.



THE PRISON

Opposite Court Square is the new Memorial Methodist Church, a fine building erected in 1885-86, which is an ornamental and prominent feature of the locality.

The building at the right of the church is the Old Colony Club, instituted in 1769. Next beyond is Russell Building, in which is located the Pilgrim Book-store, where will be found a large and varied collection of souvenirs, views of interesting localities, books of Pilgrim story and history, post cards and mementos of a visit to "Pilgrim Land."

The Prison.

"I stood in Venice, on the Bridge of Sighs—
A palace and a prison on each hand."



IN the rear of the Court House stands the County Prison, a substantial brick house, with granite trimmings. There are eighty-nine cells, the average number of prisoners being about sixty-five. The workshop accommodates some fifty prisoners, who are kept at some light employment. All its appointments are of the most modern character, and in charge of the model sheriff of the County, Henry S. Porter. This establishment is one of the best penal institutions in the State. It may be visited at stated hours on week days on application at the sheriff's room, at the left of the vestibule.

In May, 1908, the County purchased a large farm at the south part of the town and erected suitable buildings of cement concrete and prisoners convicted of minor offences are there kept at work with the design of making the penal institution self-supporting as well as contributing to the health and general welfare of offenders detained for short terms.

The Rock.

"A rock in the wilderness welcomed our sires
From bondage far over the dark rolling sea;
On that holy altar they kindled the fires,
Jehovah, which glow in our bosoms for thee."



CONTINUING our way along Court Street a little farther, we come to North Street, at which point the name of the main thoroughfare changes to Main Street, the business section of the town. Turning down North Street, leading to the water, in a little distance we come to the brow of the



NORTH STREET

hill. On the left Winslow Street winds northward, and on it we see an old mansion, partially hidden by two noble old trees. This house was built by Edward Winslow, brother to Gen. John Winslow, some time before the Revolution. He had the frame got out in England and brought over for this purpose. The trees in front were planted by his daughter about 1760. Additions were made to the house in 1898, which is now owned and occupied by C. L. Willoughby.

Descending the hill, at our right a short distance, we see a beautiful and artistic structure of granite in the shape of a



WINSLOW HOUSE. BUILT IN 1734

canopy, supporting on four columns, and under this is the Rock now world-famous. The upper portion of this renowned boulder, nearly all of that which is now in sight, was for one hundred and five years separated from the original Rock, and during this long period occupied localities remote from the Landing-place. In 1775, during the first fresh enthusiasm of the Revolution, in endeavoring to raise the Rock from its bed

on the shore, to prevent its being covered by the filling-in of a wharf about it, this piece split off. Auguries of the separation of the colonies from the mother-country were then drawn from the circumstance, and the upper part was taken, amidst much rejoicing, to TOWN SQUARE, where it was deposited at the foot of a liberty pole from which waved a flag bearing the motto, "Liberty or death." It remained there



CANOPY OVER PLYMOUTH ROCK—COLE'S HILL

until 1834, when at a celebration of the Fourth of July it was carried in procession to Pilgrim Hall, deposited in the front area, and inclosed by the iron fence previously mentioned. which now protects the "Compact" memorial. Here the separated part of the Rock remained forty-six years, its incongruous position, away from the water, not being understood by visitors without lengthy explanation. Mr. Stickney, the gentleman by whose liberality the alterations in Pilgrim Hall were at this time being made, recognized the impropriety of this

condition, and proposed reuniting the parts at the original Landing-place. The Pilgrim Society readily acceded to this proposition, and accordingly on Monday, Sept. 27, 1880, without ceremony, this part of the Rock was placed beneath the Monumental Canopy at the water-side, the reunited pieces, after a separation of one hundred and five years, probably now presenting much the same appearance as when the Pilgrim shallop grazed its side. As to the identity of this Rock, and the certainty of its being the very one consecrated by the first touch of Pilgrim feet on this shore, there is not the slightest loophole for a doubt. Ancient records, now accessible, refer to it as an object of prominence on the shore, before the building of the wharf about it in the year 1741. Thomas Faunce, the elder of the church, who was born in 1646, and died in 1745, was the son of John Faunce, who came over in the "Ann" in 1623. At the age of ninety-five years, hearing that the Rock, which from youth he had venerated, was to be disturbed, he visited the locality, related the history of the Rock as told him by his father and contemporary Pilgrims, and in the presence of many witnesses declared it to be that upon which the Forefathers landed in 1620. Thus it has been pointed out and identified from one generation to another, and from the days of the first comers to the present time. Not a shadow of distrust rests upon it as being the identical spot where the first landing was effected on the shore of Plymouth.

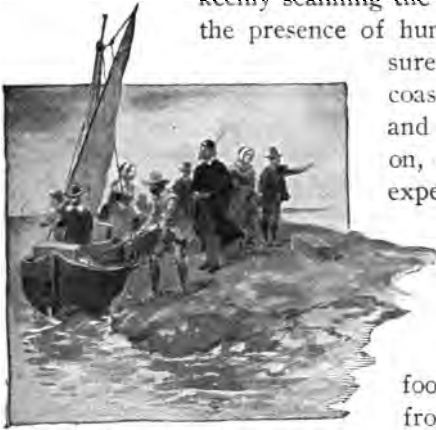
Only a century and a half have elapsed since Elder Faunce gave this personal testimony, and the lives of two or three elderly people cover that period, so the evidence is of positive rather than traditional character.

The Rock was originally a solid boulder of about seven tons, and undoubtedly of glacial deposit. It is greenish syenite, very hard, and bears high polish when its fragments are worked for various purposes.

The Landing.



LET us picture to ourselves the scene on that Monday morning, when, after their rest on Clark's Island, they came in their shallop to inspect the new country that they had providentially found. The wharves and buildings and every trace of civilization vanish. All is wild and unknown. Across the harbor comes the boat, every eye anxiously and keenly scanning the strange shore to discover the presence of human beings, who will be



sure to be enemies. They coast along the shore by cliff and lowland, hand on weapon, every sense alert for the expected warhoop and attack.

A steep and sandy cliff, (Cole's Hill) the base of which is washed by the water, meets their eye; at its

foot a great boulder, brought from some far-away coast by glaciers, in some long-

gone age. Oval in form, with a flat top, it seems the very place to bring the great clumsy boat up to, as from its crest they can spring to the shore, dry-shod, a matter which, after their previous wading in the ice-cold water at the Cape, is of no small moment. The shallop is steered to its side; the company steps upon the Rock, and the LANDING OF THE FOREFATHERS, now so reverently commemorated, is completed. Look along the shore at this

day, north or south, and you may see cliffs as Cole's Hill was then, with the mouth of Town Brook near by the Rock, which later made a safe little harbor for their boats in the rear of the dwellings which they erected on the south side of Leyden Street. Divested of romance thrown around it by time, it should be remembered that the "Landing" was that of the exploring party which had coasted around the bay, the "Mayflower" then being in Cape Cod Harbor.

This party was made up of "ten of their principal men," according to Bradford, whose names, as given in "Mourt's Relation," were Captain Standish, Governor Carver, William Bradford, Edward Winslow, John Tilley, Edward Tilley, John Howland, from Leyden; with Richard Warren, Stephen Hopkins and Edward Dotey from London, and also two of the Pilgrim's seamen, John Allerton and Thomas English. In addition to these Captain Jones of the "Mayflower" sent three of his seamen, with his two mates and pilots named Clarke and Coppin. The master gunner of the ship by importunity also got leave to accompany them. Thus the shallop contained eighteen men, twelve of the "Mayflower" company and six of Jones' men.

According to "Mourt's Relation," the exploring party, hav-



THE GURNET

ing landed from the Rock, "marched also into the land and found divers cornfields and little running brooks, a place very good for situation. So we returned to our ships again with good news to the rest of the people, which did much comfort their hearts."

The "Mayflower" weighs her anchor, and spreading sail moves across the bay. Feeling carefully their way, they pass the Gurnet, and navigate along the channel inside the beach, until, at the wide bend towards the town just above the present Beach wharf, as is believed by those who have studied the situation, the anchor is dropped, not to be again disturbed until the following spring. But the location is not yet settled. Some, with the alarm of the recent encounters vividly impressed upon them, think the Island, surrounded by water and easily defended, would be a good place. Jones river, sending its waters unabridged to meet the waves of the bay, attracts the attention of others. "So in the morning, after we had called on God for direction, we came to this resolution, to go presently ashore again, and to take a better view of two places which we thought most fitting for us; for we could not now take time for further search or consideration, our vituals being much spent, especially our beer, and it being now the 19th of December. After our landing and visiting the places, so well as we could, we came to a conclusion, by most voices, to set on a high ground, where there is a great deal of land cleared, and hath been planted with corn three or four years ago; and there is a very sweet brook runs under the hillside, and many delicate springs of as good water as can be drunk, and where we may harbor our shallops and boats exceeding well; and in this brook fish in their season; on the further side of the river also much corn ground cleared. In one field is a great hill on which we point to make a platform, and plant our ordnance, which will command all around about. From

thence we may see into the bay, and far into the sea; and we may seen thence Cape Cod. Our greatest labor will be the fetching of our wood, which is half a quarter of an English mile; but there is enough so far off. What people inhabit here we yet know not, for as yet we have seen none. So there we made our rendezvous, and a place for some of our people, about twenty, resolving in the morning to come all ashore and to build houses."

Cole's Hill.

"Not Winter's sullen face,
Not the fierce, tawny race
In arms arrayed,
Not hunger shook their faith;
Not sickness' baleful breath,
Not Carver's early death,
Their souls dismayed."



ASCENDING the broad flight of steps leading to the brow of the hill, and turning to the left, we tread upon sacred, hallowed ground. Here were buried, in that dark, sad winter in which they landed, half of their little band. The terrible tale is told concisely by the narrator already quoted. "This month (March) thirteen of our number die And in three months past dies half our company—the greatest part in the depth of winter, wanting houses and other comforts, being afflicted with the scurvy and other diseases which their long voyage and unaccommodate condition brought upon them, so as there die sometimes two or three a day. Of a hundred persons scarce fifty remaining; the living scarce able to bury the dead; the well not sufficient to tend the sick, there being in their time of greatest distress, but six or seven, who

spare no pains to help them." They buried them on this hill, and levelled the graves, and in the spring following planted grain above them, that the Indians might not know the extent of their great loss. At four different times the remains have been discovered. In 1735, in a great rain, the water, rushing down Middle Street to the harbor, caused a deep gully there,



THE EXILES

exposing human remains and washing them into the sea. In 1855 workmen engaged in digging trenches for the water-works found parts of five skeletons. The graves were in the roadway, about five rods south of the foot of Middle Street. One of the skulls was sent to a competent anatomist in Boston, and was pronounced to be of the Caucasian race. The remains were carefully gathered and placed in a metallic box, properly inscribed, and interred on Burial Hill, subsequently being deposited in the chamber of the canopy over the Rock, at its completion in the year 1867. Again, on the 8th of October, 1883, during grading on the hill, other remains were found, which were carefully removed, and afterwards, on the 20th of November, enclosed in a lead box and re-interred on

the precise spot of their original burial. Directly over the grave a granite slab has been placed by order of the town, bearing an appropriate inscription. On the 27th of November, 1883, others still were found which lie undisturbed near the last, and their exact resting-place is designated on the memorial slab above mentioned. Cole's Hill has other histories, also. From the first days its position above and commanding the harbor led to its being selected as a place of defence. In 1742 the General Court granted a sum of money to the town to erect a battery here. In 1775, the old defence having gone to decay, a new one was built and manned, and continued to be kept up during the war. In 1814 still another fort was thrown up here, and placed in charge of companies of soldiers stationed in the town.

Leyden Street.

(Originally named First Street, afterwards in the Records called Great and Broad Street; named Leyden Street in 1823.)

"There first was heard the welcome strain
Of axe and hammer, saw and plane."



ALKING around the brow of the hill, through Carver Street, we pass the Universalist Church, erected in 1826 on the spot where stood the ancient Allyne House, one of the last of its architecture to disappear in the colony.

Standing on this elevation, we can see the reason for the selection of this place for the settlement. There, below us, are the waters of "the very sweet brook," into which the "many delicate springs" still continue to run. How sweet they must have tasted to the palates of those poor storm-



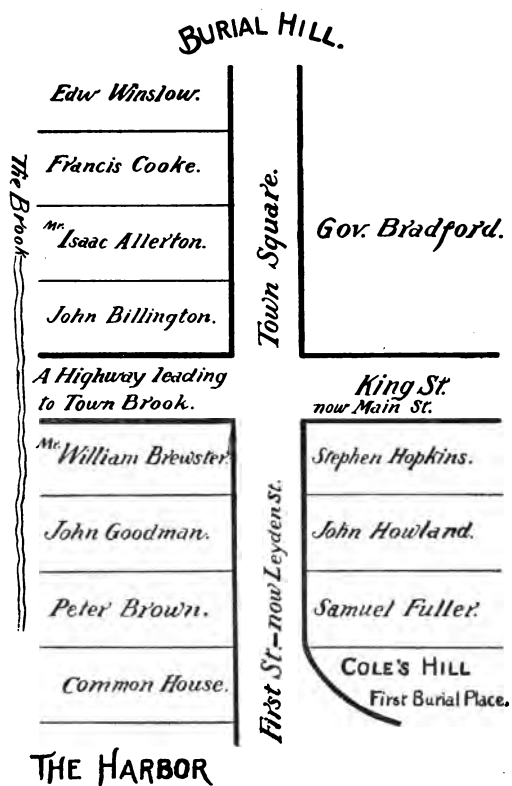
MYLES STANDISH MONUMENT, DUXBURY

tossed wayfarers, who for months had been drinking the ship's stale water! Sweet and pure they are now as they were then. Then the brook came to the sea in its natural wildness, unfettered by bridge or dam. Where it met the waters of the ocean was quite a wide estuary, so that before the lower bridge was built schooners of considerable size were wintered here nearly up to the second bridge. Beyond it is the land where there was "much corn land cleared." Just below the large tree on Carver Street they built their first building, a "common house." In 1801, in digging the cellar of the upper house opposite the tree, several tools and a plate of iron were found, which without doubt were in this house. It was about twenty feet square, and thatched. It took fire in the roof Jan. 14, 1621, and the thatch was burnt. It was a common log house, such as is built now by Western pioneers, and probably was not used many years. These articles found were probably left in it unnoticed when vacated, and only came to light when the little colony to whom they were so useful had expanded into a great nation. A sign now marks this spot.

"Mourt's Relation" furnishes us an interesting record:—

"Thursday, the 28th of December, so many as could went to work on the hill, where we proposed to build our platform for our ordnance, and which doth command all the plain and the bay, and from whence we may see far into the sea, and might be easier impaled, having two rows of houses and a fair street. So in the afternoon we went to measure out the grounds; and first we took notice how many families there were, willing all single men that had no wives to join with some family, as they thought fit, so that we might build fewer houses; which was done, and we reduced them to nineteen families.

"To greater families we allotted larger plots; to every per-



son half a pole in bredth and three in length, and so lots were cast where every man should lie; which was done and staked out," and this was laying out of Leyden Street. An unfinished plan of this street is to be seen on the old records at the Court House.

Plymouth in 1627.



N 1627, Isaac DeRaisieres, an officer from the Dutch Colony of New Netherlands, now New York, visited Plymouth, and in a letter to Holland sends the following description of the appearance of the place:—

"New Plymouth lies on the slope of a hill stretching east toward the sea coast, with a broad street about a cannon shot of eight hundred (yards) long, leading down the hill, with a (street) crossing in the middle, northwards to the rivulet and southwards to the land.* The houses are constructed of hewn planks, with gardens also enclosed behind and at the sides with hewn planks, so that their houses and court-yards are arranged in very good order, with a stockade against a sudden attack; and at the ends of the street are three wooden gates. In the centre, on the cross street, stands the Governor's house, before which is a square enclosure, upon which four patereroes (steen-stucken) are mounted, so as to flank along the streets. Upon the hill they have a large square



PILGRIMS GOING TO CHURCH
along the streets.

*An error in statement of the points of the compass is here evident. It should be "southwards to the rivulet and northwards to the land."

house, with a flat roof, made of thick sawn planks, stayed with oak beams, upon the top of which they have six cannons, which shoot iron balls of four and five pounds, and command the surrounding country."

Town Square.



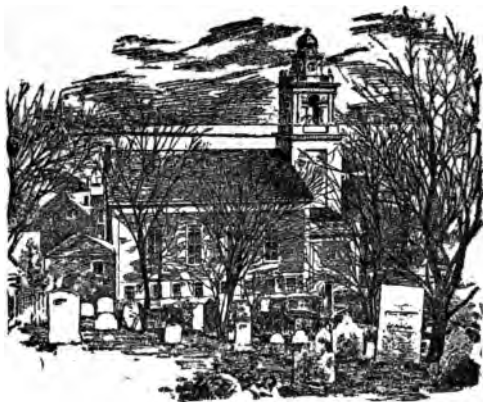
WALKING up Leyden Street, we pass on our left the church of the Baptist Society, built in 1865 to replace their old house of worship on Spring Street, burned in 1861. The church site has been selected by the U. S. Government for a new post office and customs house building and the society has the intention of selling the edifice and erecting another near this locality. We now enter Town Square, shaded by its noble elms, planted in 1784. On the corner of Main Street a large building was built in 1876 by Mayflower Lodge, I. O. O. F., covering the spot on which stood the house of William Bradford, so many years the Pilgrim governor. It



GOV. BRADFORD'S HOUSE IN 1621

was burned January 10, 1904, and the "Governor Bradford Building," a handsome brick structure with stores and offices took its place. A bronze tablet calls attention to the locality.

Above this is the Congregational Church, known as the "Church of the Pilgrimage."



THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMAGE

The present building was erected in 1840, and stands very near the site of the First Meeting-house in Plymouth, built in 1638. A tablet on the front of the church bears the following inscription:—

This tablet is inscribed in grateful memory of the Pilgrims and of their successors who, at the time of the Unitarian controversy in 1801, adhered to the belief of the Fathers, and on the basis of the original creed and covenant perpetuated, at great sacrifice, in the Church of the Pilgrimage, the evangelical faith and fellowship of the Church of Scrooby, Leyden, and the "Mayflower," organized in England in 1606.

Opposite is an old building, now the Town House. This was built in 1749 as a court house, the town contributing a part of the cost for the privilege of using it. When the new court house was built, in 1820, this building was purchased by the town. At the head of the square is the First Parish Church, the original church of the Pilgrims.

The first "Meeting-house," as the Pilgrims called church edifices, to distinguish them from houses of worship of the established church, has been proved, by the investigations of Mr. W. T. Davis, to have stood on the north side of the square, near the spot occupied by the present Governor Bradford building. Of this we know but little, except that it was erected in 1638 (the Forefathers before that time worshipping in the fort on the hill), and had a bell. In 1683 a new building was erected, not on the same lot, but farther out at the head of the square. This was forty-five by forty feet, sixteen feet in the walls, had a Gothic roof, diamond window glass and a bell.

In 1744 still another church was built on or near the same site.



CHURCH OF THE FIRST PARISH

This remained until 1830, when a Gothic edifice was erected. This stood farther up the hill than the previous one, and was destroyed by fire Nov. 22, 1892. The present stone building was completed and dedicated on December 21, 1899, and has on its front tablets designating it as the first church.

Burial Hill.

"The Pilgrim Fathers are at rest:
When Summer's throned on high,
And the world's warm breast is in verdure dressed,
Go, stand on the hill where they lie."

BEYOND and above Town Square stretches the verdant slope consecrated from the earliest years of the colony as a place of sepulture. Here repose the ashes of those who survived the first winter. "In one field a great hill, on which we point to make a platform and plant our ordnance, which will command all round about. From thence we may see into the bay and far into the sea." Marble tablets mark the location of the Old Fort and Watch Tower, while numer-



GOV. BRADFORD'S MONUMENT, BURIAL HILL

ous stones and Monuments, which can easily be deciphered, point out resting places of Pilgrims and descendants.

The marble obelisk in memory of Gov. William Bradford, the second governor, with its untranslatable Hebrew text,

but said to signify "Jehova is our help"; and its Latin inscription, freely rendered: "Do not basely relinquish what the Fathers with difficulty attained," erected in 1825, is near to us, and around it are numerous stones, marking the graves of his descendants. On the south side of the Governor's obelisk is inscribed:

H I William Bradford of Austerfield Yorkshire England. Was the son of William and Alice Bradford He was Governor of Plymouth Colony from 1621 to 1633 1635 1637 1639 to 1643 1645 to 1657

On the north side:

Under this stone rest the ashes of William Bradford a zealous Puritan & sincere Christian Gov. of Ply. Col. from 1621 to 1657, (the year he died) aged 69, except 5 yrs. which he declined.

A little back, on a path to the rear entrance to the hill is the oldest stone in the cemetery. It must be remembered that for many years the colonists had far other cares, and many other uses for their little savings, than to provide stones to mark their graves. These had to be imported from England at much cost, and consequently it was some years before any were able to afford the expense. The oldest stone is that to the memory of Edward Gray, 1681. Mr. Gray was a merchant, and one of the wealthiest men in the colony. Near the head of this path is a stone to William Crowe, 1683-84. Near by is one to Thomas Clarke, 1697, erroneously reported to have been the mate of the "Mayflower," but who came in the "Ann," in 1623. Clark's Island, supposed by many to have been named for Thomas Clark, received its name from John Clark, now known to have been the mate of the "Mayflower." Besides the grave of Thomas Clark is that of his son, Nathaniel, who was one of the councillors of Sir Edmund Andros, Governor of New England. Other old stones are those of Mrs. Hannah Clark, 1697; and John Cotton, 1699. These are all the original stones bearing dates in the seven-

tenth century. There are some with dates of that century which have been erected since, by descendants, including the monument to Gov. Bradford, before alluded to; the monument



GRAVE OF THOMAS CLARK

to Robert Cushman; and the stone over the remains of John Howland. The inscription on the latter stone reads as follows:—

Here ended the Pilgrimage of JOHN HOWLAND who died February 23, 1672-3, aged above 80 years. He married Elizabeth daughter of JOHN TILLEY who came with him in the Mayflower Dec. 1620. From them are descended a numerous posterity.

"Hee was a godly man and an ancient professor in the wayes of Christ. Hee was one of the first comers into this land and was the last man that was left of those that came over in the Shipp called the Mayflower that lived in Plymouth."—[Plymouth Records.

Near the Bradford monument are the graves of his family. The face of the stone at the grave of his son, Major William

Bradford, shelled off in 1876-77, but the inscription has since been retraced. The cut following is reproduced from a view taken of the original, and is an exact *fac-simile*—



GRAVE OF WILLIAM BRADFORD

Here lyes ye body of ye honourable Major William Bradford, **who** expired Feb' ye 20th, 1703-4, age 79 years.

He lived long, but still was doing good,
And in his country's service lost much blood,
After a life well spent, he's now at rest,
His very name and memory is blest.

At the grave of another son the headstone reads as follows :

Here lyes interred ye body of Mr. Joseph Bradford, son of the **late Honorable William Bradford, Esq., Governor of Plymouth Colony,** who departed this life July the 10th, 1715, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

The following are some of the inscriptions of the older stones:—

Here lyes ye body of MRS. HANNAH STURTEVANT, aged about sixty-four years. Dec. in March, 1708-9.

Here lyes buried the body of MR. THOMAS FAUNCE, ruling elder of the First Church of Christ in Plymouth. Deceased Feb'y 27, 1745, in the ninety-ninth year of his age.

The fathers—where are they?

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

(Elder Faunce was the last who held the office of ruling elder in the church. He was contemporary with many of the first comers, and from him comes much of the information we possess about the localities now venerated.)



THE "NAMELESS NOBLEMAN."
GRAVE OF DR. FRANCIS LE BARON.

The epitaphs in old graveyards possess much interest to the lovers of the quaint and curious, and this first cemetery of New England is not without its attractions of that kind. The following are some of the most interesting:—

This stone is erected to the memory of that unbiassed judge, faithful officer, sincere friend, and honest man, COL. ISAAC LOTHROP, who resigned his life on the 26th day of April, 1750, in the forty-third year of his age.

Had Virtue's charms the power to save
Its faithful votaries from the grave,
This stone had ne'er possessed the fame
Of being marked with Lothrop's name.

A row of stones on the top of the hill, near the marble tablet marking the locality of the Watch Tower, is raised to the memory of the ministers of the First Parish. Back of these is the Judson lot, where the sculptor's chisel has perpetuated the remembrance of Rev. Adoniram Judson, the celebrated missionary to Burmah, whose body was committed to the keeping of Old Ocean. On the westerly side of the hill is a monument erected by Stephen Gale, of Portland, Me.:—

To the memory of seventy-two seamen, who perished in Plymouth Harbor, on the 26th and 27th days of December, 1778, on board the private armed brig, GENERAL ARNOLD, of twenty guns, JAMES MAGEE, of Boston, Commander; sixty of whom were buried in this spot.

About midway on the easterly slop, a little to the north of the main path up the hill, on the stone to a child aged one month:—

He glanced into our world to see
A sample of our miserie.

On a stone a little farther north, to the memory of four children, aged respectively thirty-six, twenty-one, seventeen and two years:—

Stop, traveller and shed a tear
Upon the fate of children dear.

On the path towards the schoolhouse on a stone to a woman
with an infant child by her side:—

Come view the SEEN, 'twill fill you with surprise,
Behold the loveliest form in nature dies;
At noon she flourished, blooming, fair and gay;
At evening an extended corpse she lay.

Near the entrance to this path is the grave of a Revolution-
ary soldier, Capt. Jacob Taylor; died 1788:—

Through life he braved her foe, if great or small,
And marched out FOREMOST at his country's call.



On this path is the grave of Joseph Bartlett, who died in 1703:—

Thousands of years after blest Abel's fall,
'Twas said of him, being dead he speaketh yet;
From silent grave methinks I hear a call:—
Pray, fellow mortals, don't your death forget.
You that your eyes cast on this grave,
Know you a dying time must have.

Near the same place is a curious stone, to the memory of John Cotton:—

Here lyes interred three children, viz., three sons of REV. MR. JOHN COTTON, who died in the work of the gospel ministry at Charlestown, South Carolina, Sept. ye 18th, 1869, where he had great success, and seven sons of JOSIAH COTTON, Esq., who died in their infancy.

On the southerly slop of the hill, near a little pine grove, is a stone to a child:—

The fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge.

On a stone to the memory of Thomas Jackson, died in 1794:—

The spider's most attenuated thread
Is cord, is cable, to man's tender tie.

MARTHA COTTON, 1796.

Many years I lived
Many painful scenes I passed,
Till God at last
Called me home.

In a long lot enclosed with an iron fence:—

F. W. JACKSON, obit. M. C. H. 23, 1797, 1 yr, 7dys,
Heav'n knows what man
He might have made. But we
He died a most rare boy.



FANNIE CROMBIE.

As young as beautiful! and soft as young,
And gay as soft; and innocent as gay.

On the path by the fence in the rear of the hill:—

The father and the children dead,
We hope to Heaven their souls have fled.
The widow now alone is left,
Of all her family bereft.
May she now put her trust in God,
To heal the wound made by His rod.

On a stone raised to the memory of a child:—

He listened for a while to hear
Our mortal griefs; then tuned his ear
To angel harps and songs, and cried
To join their notes celestial, sigh'd and died.

A little farther on in this path is the stone to **Tabitha Plasket**, 1807; the epitaph, on which, written by herself, **breathes** such a spirit of defiance that it attracts much attention:—

Adieu, vain world, I've seen enough of thee;
And I am careless what thou say'st of me;
Thy smiles I wish not,
Nor thy frowns I fear,
I am now at rest, my head lies quiet here.

Mrs. Plasket, in her widowhood, taught a private **school** for small children, at the same time, as was the custom of **her** day, doing her spinning. Her mode of punishment **was to** pass skeins of yarn under the arms of the little culprits, **and** hang them upon nails. A suspended row was a **ludicrous** sight.

Mr. Joseph Plasket (husband of Tabitha) died in **1794**, at the age of forty-eight years. The widow wrote his **epitaph** as follows:—

All you that doth behold my stone,
Consider how soon I was gone.
Death does not always warning give,
Therefore be careful how you live.
Repent in time, no time delay,
I in my prime was called away.

Nearly opposite this is one on a very young child:—

The babe that's caught from womb and breast,
Claim right to sing above the rest,
Because they found the happy shore
They never saw or sought before.

As this path comes out on the brow of the hill, near a white fence, is a stone to Elizabeth Savery, 1831 :—

Remember me as you pass by,
As you are now, so once was I;
As I am now, so you will be,
Therefore prepare to follow me.

A little from the path up Burial Hill, to the left, just below the Cushman monument, a marble tablet marks the spot where the fort of the little colony was situated, quite a portion of its outline still being distinct, particularly at the easterly corner. We can see at once with what sagacity the site was chosen, undoubtedly by Standish. It commanded Leyden Street, and the approaches from the brook over which the Indians came.



THE OLD FORT AND FIRST MEETING-HOUSE, 1621

Standing here, we have a view of the southern part of the town. The blue heights of Manomet Hills shut in the horizon. Beyond them lies the little hamlet of South Plymouth, a rural village with summer hotels, the Ardmore Inn and Idlewild hotels of considerable celebrity, especially among sports-

men. On this side is the village of Chiltonville, with its churches and factories. Far down to the shore, near the head of the Beach, is the Hotel Pilgrim. This hotel has long been known as one of the finest summer resorts on the coast. Just south of the hotel are the beautiful level lawns and attractive, cozy club-house of the Plymouth Country Club, the golf links being situated on the opposite side of Warren avenue, running over high, clear, breezy fields and commanding a splendid view of ocean and of land. Nearer lies the southerly portion of the main part of the town, just separated by the brook. Across the stream, or pond, just beyond Main Street extension and concrete bridge built in 1907-8, is the public common, laid out very early as a "Training Green," the name it bears today. It is an attractive square surrounded with large elm trees, and in its centre stands the monument erected in 1869 to the memory of the Soldiers and Sailors of Plymouth, who gave their lives for the country in the Civil War. Before the Pilgrims came the Green was an Indian cornfield.



MANOMET BLUFFS

Watson's Hill.



ABOVE the Green is Watson's Hill, now covered with houses. This was the "*Cantauganteest*" of the Indians, one of their favorite resorts, where they had their summer camps, and on the level below planted their corn. It is famous as the opening scene of the treaty with Massasoit. Gov. Bradford had a tract of land assigned him here on which to



WATSON'S HILL.

raise corn, and to this day portions of the hill remain in the Bradford name and others of direct descent from him.

The Watch Tower.

A little to the north of the site of the old fort another tablet marks the place of the brick watch tower erected in 1643. The locality of this tower is indicated by four stone posts set in the ground to mark its corners. The brick foundation is still there, about a foot below the surface, and the old hearth-

stone on which the Pilgrims built their watch fires still lies where they placed it, on the southerly side of the enclosure. The location of the tower was discovered many years ago in digging a grave, when the sexton came upon the foundation. The town records of Sept. 23, 1643, have the following entry in regard to it: "It is agreed upon by the whole that there shall be a watch house forthwith, built of brick, and that Mr. Grimes will sell us the brick at eleven shillings a thousand."



SITE OF THE WATCH TOWER, 1643

Back of this is seen the lot of Rev. Adoniram Judson, the famous missionary to Burmah.

This is the first mention of brick in the records of the colony, and it is to be presumed that this marks about the time of the first brickyard. The cause of the tower being built was probably the threatenings of the Indians, which resulted in the Narragansett war.

Still later, in 1676, another fortification was erected on the hill, it is presumably covering the same area, enclosing a hundred feet square, "with palisadoes ten and one half feet high,

and three pieces of ordnance planted on it." The town agreed with Nathaniel Southworth to build a watch house, "which is to be sixteen feet in length, twelve feet in breadth, and eight feet high, to be walled with boards, and to have two floors, the upper floor to be six feet above the tower, to batten the walls and make a small pair of stairs in it, the roof to be covered with shingles, and a chimney to be built in it. For the said work he is to have eight pounds, either in money or other pay equivalent." This being only thirty-two years after the building of the brick tower, it would seem as if the latter could hardly have fallen or been taken down, and it is possible, if not probable, that the wooden watch tower was built upon the old brick one; but of this we can only conjecture. This was in the period of King Philip's war. From here might have been seen the blaze of the houses at Eel River (now Chiltonville), and the terrible war-whoop almost heard as the savages burst upon the little hamlet, near Bramhall's corner on that peaceful Sabbath when they left eleven dead bodies and smoking ruins to mark their savage onslaught.



ALONG THE WHARVES

The Harbor.



WE have, from the easterly brow of Burial Hill, a beautiful picture of the harbor and its surroundings. Below us the ground slopes to the water, cut into terrace below terrace, with the buildings upon them. At its foot are the wharves and harbor, and beyond it the Beach, near which the "Mayflower" swung at her anchors. Manomet is the range of misty blue hills stretching into the bay on the right. Kingston and Duxbury, with Captain's Hill, are on the left, and far out Clark's Island, Saquish and the Gurnet, with the



OFF BEACH POINT

Captain's Hill, Duxbury, in the distance.

thin, sandy strip of beach joining the latter headlands. On the Gurnet is Fort Andrew, and at Saquish is Fort Standish, both earthworks built by the Government during the Civil war of 1861-65, but now dismantled and unused. These sites are the property of the United States. The Gurnet, it is said, takes its name from a somewhat similar promontory in the English channel, near Plymouth, England. On it are located a United States life-saving station and lighthouse and

a Dabol trumpet fog signal. Saquish is an Indian word signifying an abundance of clams. Clark's Island was named from the mate of the "Mayflower," who commanded the shallop on the expedition when the island was discovered.

The following statistics were furnished by Capt. A. M. Harrison from the United States Survey of 1853-57: From the shore end of Long Wharf, in a straight line, to Gurnet Light, the distance is four and seven-sixteenths statute miles, or, three and seven-eighths nautical miles. The length of Plymouth Beach, from the foot of Manomet Hills to the beacon on extreme point, is three and five-sixteenths statute miles, or two and seven-eighths nautical miles. The length of the Beach from its junction with the mainland to the beacon, is two and five-eighths statute miles, or two and one-fourth nautical miles.

Voyage of the Mayflower Shallop



WE can from here trace the whole course of that expedition which started on its voyage of discovery from the "Mayflower" in Provincetown Harbor, directly opposite us across the bay. Coasting along the inside of Cape Cod at the right, its sandy shore hidden by distance from our sight, some of the exploring party on foot, forcing their way through the tangled wilderness, sometimes wading in half frozen water through the surf or across brooks, they slowly make their way. Constantly on the alert, and two or three times attacked and beating off their assailants, the shallop with her company nears Manomet headland. And now it began to snow and rain and the wind to blow and the seas to rise. Now the

hinge of the rudder breaks, and oars are got out to steer with. Master Coppin, the pilot, bids them to be of good cheer, for he sees the harbor which he had promised them. Across the bay they steer, keeping on a press of sail to make the desired harbor before nightfall when crash goes the mast, broken into



THE MAYFLOWER IN PLYMOUTH HARBOR

three pieces, and the shallop is near being wrecked. Now the flood-tide takes them and bears them in past the Gurnet nose, and Master Coppin, finding himself in a strange place that he had never seen before, throws up his hands and exclaims. "The Lord be merciful to us, I never saw this place before," and in his terror would have run the boat on shore, "in a cove full of breakers," between the Gurnet and Saquish; "but a lusty seaman which steered bade those that rowed, if they were men, about with her, or else they were all cast away." The short twilight of the winter day had faded into darkness, as the storm-tossed and dispirited company found themselves "under the lee of a small island." There it is before us, the third highland to the left—the first being the Gurnet and the second Saquish. They landed, and kept their watch that night in a rain. Gov. Bradford, in his history,

gives us a few more particulars: "In the morning they find the place to be a small island secure from Indians. And this being the last day of the week, they here dry their stuff, fix their pieces, rest themselves, return God thanks for their many deliverances and here the next day keep their Christian Sabbath." Tradition says that from a large rock with a flat top that is there now, bearing the inscription, "On the Sabbath day we rested," the first prayer ascended on this shore; and there, for the first time in New England, praise and thanks were given to that watchful Providence that had guided and guarded them. The next day, Monday, they sailed up to the shore below us, and, stepping on Plymouth Rock, made the exploration which ultimately determined them to fix upon this place for their plantation.



CLARK'S ISLAND
View from Saquish.



THE COURTSHIP

Morton Park.



NE of the most attractive spots in old Plymouth and one that the casual visitor does not always see, is Morton Park. Lying a little more than a mile from the town centre it makes a convenient pleasure-ground for Plymouth people, and the beauty of the place is such as to attract all lovers of woodland scenery. Nature has done her most to make the park



ENTRANCE TO MORTON PARK

charming, and man has very wisely made little attempt to improve it. Nearly 200 acres there are, consisting of deep woods and open country, hills and valleys, brooks and ponds.

The park nearly surrounds Little Pond, consisting of forty acres, and borders for a mile on the historic Billington Sea, which has 308 acres. Roads and paths have been laid out in romantic situations, and some trees planted, but otherwise the wild woodland cleared of underbrush remains in its natur-

al state. In 1889 the land was given to the town by several public-spirited citizens, and the park was named for Nathan-



BILLINGTON SEA, MORTON PARK

iel Morton, Esq., one of its principal donors, who during his life made it his special pride, and gave his money generously for its improvement.

Town Brook.

“And there is a very sweet brooke runnes under the hillside, and many delicate springs of as good water as can be drunke.”

—GOV. BRADFORD.



T the foot of Burial Hill, on the south side, the Town Brook flows through the centre of the town, “vexed in all its seaward course by bridges, dams and mills.” Along the banks the Pilgrims erected their first dwelling-houses and brought water from “the very sweet brook” below, into which the “many delicate springs” still continue to

run. It is a favorite resort for artists who delight in sketching the picturesque scenery and ancient architecture. One of these springs of deliciously clear cold water, is forced up from near the brook by electric power, and runs out in a fountain at the corner of Leyden and Main Streets, on land once owned by Elder Brewster. During the summer many thousands are here refreshed, and while citizens much enjoy the cooling draughts, visitors highly commend the public provision which enables them to partake of the waters of a spring, from which the Pilgrims themselves daily obtained their supply "of as good water as can be drunke."

The stream proceeds from Billington Sea, about two miles distant from the town. It furnishes a valuable water power at the present, and in the days of the Pilgrims, and for nearly two centuries after, it abounded with alewives almost at their doors, affording an important resource for the supply of their wants. The tide flowed for some distance up this stream and formed a convenient basin for the reception and safe shelter of the shallops and other vessels employed in their earlier enterprises of fishing and traffic. Under authority of a Legislative act the Town of Plymouth purchased this estuary in 1909 that the area and surroundings may be subject to public improvements. Over this brook from Watson's hill where Market Street crosses it, came the great sachem Massasoit, with twenty of his braves, on a visit to the Pilgrims, when was concluded that treaty which during its continuance of forty years conduced so effectually to the safety and permanence of the colony.

Old Houses.



PLYMOUTH contains many old buildings antedating the Revolution, but they have been repaired and modernized so that they do not have that appearance at present, and visitors are often disappointed in not finding the antique structures which they expected. Old people, now living, can remember when several of these buildings had "Dutch ovens" and chimneys built on the outside.

Old houses still remaining are the Leach house, on Summer Street, built in 1679; the Howland house, 1666; Cole's blacksmith shop, 1684; the Shurtleff house, 1698; the Crowe house, 1664; and the William Harlow house, built in 1677, partly of the material of the old fort on Burial Hill.



THE OLDEST HOUSE IN PLYMOUTH, WM. CROWE HOUSE, 1664

The Winslow house on North Street is a good example of the colonial style of architecture. It was built about 1754 by Edward Winslow, who was a great-grandson of Gov. Wins-

low, of the colony. He purchased the land from Consider, a grandson of John Howland, who was one of the "Mayflower" passengers. It is now owned and occupied by C. L. Willoughby, who has made considerable additions to the house. In this house then owned by her father, Charles Jackson, Miss Lydia Jackson was married to the famed scholar and philosopher, Ralph Waldo Emerson. On the corner of Main and North Streets, built in 1730, still stands the house of General John Winslow, who removed the Acadians from Nova Scotia. This was also the home of James Warren, President of the Provincial Congress.



William Harlow House, 1877. Built of timber from old Burial Hill Fort.

The Town.



Y the census of 1905 the population of Plymouth was 11,119. It is in 1910 estimated to be about 15,000, and the town is one of the most rapidly growing and prosperous in the state. The total valuation in 1910 was \$11,-275,792 of which \$8,375,775 was real estate, and \$2,900,017

personal. The number of polls assessed was 3,221 and the acres of land assessed 50,267.

Few towns are better provided with city conveniences. A system of public works, introduced in 1855, supplies the inhabitants with pure water from the great ponds that lie in the woods a few miles south of the town. Excellent drainage is secured by an extensive system of sewers, the main pipe discharging in deep water of the harbor 1500 feet from



PLYMOUTH HIGH SCHOOL

the shore. The main thoroughfares are lighted by electricity, and both electricity and gas are in use for illuminants in public buildings, stores, factories and dwellings. Electric street railways furnish connection with the adjacent towns, and are a source of much pleasure in summer for trolley trips to the beaches, hotels and suburbs.

The town has a public library incorporated in 1880, containing nearly 16,000 volumes and a valuable collection of 4,000 large photographs from the finest art subjects in European galleries. Its schools rank among the best in the State, and its high-school building, erected in 1891 at a cost of forty thousand dollars, has accommodation for over two hundred pupils. In its religious denominations holding regular services are represented the Unitarian, Congregational, Baptist, Universalist, Methodist, Catholic, Episcopal, Advent, German

Lutheran, Christian Scientist, Spiritualist, Latter Day Saints and Jewish faiths.

Plymouth has good streets, her principal thoroughfares being macadamized. The sidewalks throughout the centre of the town are concreted. Her stores are kept abreast of the times and a weekly newspaper, the Old Colony Memorial established May 1822, chronicles the happenings of local and neighborhood interest.

The town contains five banking institutions,—Old Colony and the Plymouth National banks, the Plymouth, the Plymouth Five-Cents and the Plymouth Co-operative savings banks, occupying two fine brick buildings on Main Street. There are six excellent hotels within the town limits, three of



PLYMOUTH PUBLIC LIBRARY

them well known as summer resorts. To the credit of the town be it said, that its citizens are so law abiding that only a small but very effective uniformed police force is required,

and there is hardly occasion of arrest for any serious offence.

The fire department has three steamers, two chemicals, two ladder trucks, four hose wagons and reels; is supplied with horses and stations; a first class alarm system, and is run in regular city style. The military establishment consists of a fine armory which cost \$30,000, in which the "Standish Guards," chartered in 1818, have their quarters. The "Guards" are one of the best companies in the dandy Fifth Regiment, and their past history in the Civil and Spanish wars is highly creditable. They were "Minute Men of 1861," responding under Capt. Chas. C. Doten on the first call for troops the morning of April 16, 1861, and with their regiment, then the Third Massachusetts, were the very first of any troops either National or Volunteer to go within the rebel lines as they did when on the gunboat "Pawnee" they ran the rebel batteries and destroyed the Norfolk navy yard, and rescued the frigate "Cumberland" on the night of April 20, 1861. In the Spanish war, commanded by Capt. W. C. Butler, they were in camp in the South, but the regiment, the Fifth, was not sent to Cuba, while all the while in instant readiness for active service.

Its Industries.



THE character of Plymouth's industrial life has entirely changed within a half century. Within the memory of men now living, the time was when the town boasted a fleet of seventy-five fishermen, and enjoyed prestige as a fishing port. In common with other seaport towns of New England, this industry has departed, but thriving manufactories have risen on the ruins of her maritime glory.

Plymouth's manufacturing industries show great diversity of character, and are exceedingly prosperous. The yearly value of their total product is not far from eighteen million dollars. The great cordage works at North Plymouth are the very largest concern of the kind in the world, employing nearly 2,000 hands, and have built up a flourishing corporation hamlet in that quarter of the town. There are three large mills engaged in the production of woolen and worsted cloths. Three extensive factories keep many of Plymouth's inhabitants busily employed in the manufacture of tacks, nails, and rivets. An iron foundry does a large business in stove-making, and at Chiltonville there is a big branch plant of the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Company, under Plymouth management, which supports quite a village of its own. Besides these are manufactories of insulated wire for electrical purposes, zinc and copper, saw-gummers and swages, barrels, boxes, kegs and kits, and numerous smaller enterprises. One electric light and power company furnishes power for several of these establishments, besides sending current to Kingston and Duxbury for domestic and street lighting. It also lights Plymouth, having in its circuit of the three towns, nearly 25 miles of wire. Another large electric plant is that of the Brockton and Plymouth Street Railway, which also furnishes power to the Plymouth and Sandwich Street Railway.

Plymouth's manufactured products bear an excellent name in the markets of the world, her cordage, and woolen goods being particularly well known as of the very best character.

Of late years many Plymouth residents have engaged in cranberry culture on an extensive scale, and their ventures have been exceedingly profitable. In 1910 there were about 1200 acres of bog under cultivation in Plymouth yielding a crop of the estimated value of nearly \$300,000. Together with

the adjoining town of Carver, which is still more extensively engaged in cranberry raising, the two towns produce more than one-fourth of the cranberries grown in the entire United States. An industry, which is of large proportions, is the raising of brook trout and spawn for the markets. Plymouth is also the principal United States government station where cod fish spawn is obtained for the hatchery at Wood's Hole, 200,000,000 eggs being obtained each winter from the fishing fleet by a steamer kept here for the purpose.

As a Summer Resort.

Viewed simply as the landing-place of the Pilgrims, Plymouth has an interest which attaches to no other spot in America. The number of visitors from all parts of the country increase with each year, as historic sentiment becomes more widespread and facilities for travel are multiplied. It is estimated that sixty thousand strangers visit the town every summer. It is not alone on account of its history that Plymouth is attractive to the visitor. The beauty of its scenery, the unusual healthfulness of its air, the purity of its water, the variety of its drives, the number of ponds within its limits, and its unbounded resources for the sportsman and pleasure-seeker, have been more widely recognized with each recurring season. It combines the most interesting features of town and country, and has direct connection with Boston by the Old Colony Railroad built in 1845, and now leased by the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R. Co., also directly with Providence and New York, by the Fall River Line and the Plymouth & Middleborough Railroad. The distance from Boston is thirty-seven miles by rail, with frequent trains; and during the summer months a daily steamer capable of carrying

2,000 passengers is on the route between the two places, the sail being a delightful one.

As a summer resort for health and pleasure, Plymouth has great attractions. Plymouth and the adjoining towns of Kingston and Duxbury nearly encircle a harbor of almost unrivalled beauty, a source of endless pleasure to the summer visitor. There are good sand beaches for surf and smooth-water sea bathing. In the bay are opportunities for fine sport in the mackerel season, and a haul of sea-perch, tautog, cod or haddock is always to be had. Plymouth extends over a territory about eighteen miles long, and from five to nine miles wide; and beyond the settled parts of the town is a succession of wooded hills. This large tract is interspersed with hundreds of large and small ponds (or lakes) stocked with fish, furnishing limitless fields for the lover of nature, or seeker of pleasure, in walking, riding, fishing or hunting.



ALONG SHORE FROM STEPHEN'S POINT

The Compact.

SIGNED IN THE CABIN OF THE "MAYFLOWER," NOV. 11TH,
OLD STYLE, NOV. 21ST, NEW STYLE, 1620.

"In the name of God, amen, we whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread soveraigne Lord, King James, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, Franc and Ireland king, defender of the faith, &c., having undertaken, for the glorie of God, and advancemente of the Christian faith, and honor of our king and countrie, a voyage to plant the first colonie in the Northerne parts of Virginia, doe by these presents solemnly and mutually in the presense of God, and one of another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civill body politick, for our better ordering and preservation and furtherence of the ends aforesaid; and by virtue hereof to enacte, constitute and frame such just and equall laws, ordenances, acts, constitutions and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meete and convenient for the general good of the colonie, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names at Cap-Codd the 11 of November, in the year of the raigne of our soveraigne lord, King James of England, Franc and Ireland, the eighteenth, and of Scotland the fifty-fourth, ANo Dom 1620."

Members of the "Mayflower" Company

ARRIVING IN CAPE COD HARBOR.

John Carver.	Samuel Fuller.
Katherine Carver, his wife.	Myles Standish.
Desire Minter.	Rose Standish, his wife.
John Howland.	Christopher Martin.
Roger Wilder.	His wife.
William Latham.	Solomon Power.
Maid Servant.	John Langemore.
Jasper More.	William Mullins.
William Brewster.	His wife.
Mary Brewster, his wife.	Joseph Mullins.
Love Brewster.	Robert Carter.
Wrestling Brewster.	Priscilla Mullins.
Richard More.	William White.
His brother.	Susanna White, his wife.
Edward Winslow.	Resolved White.
Elizabeth Winslow, his wife.	William Holbeck.
George Soule.	Edward Thompson.
Elias Story.	Stephen Hopkins.
Ellen More.	Elizabeth Hopkins, his wife.
William Bradford.	Giles Hopkins.
Dorothy Bradford, his wife.	Constance Hopkins.
Isaac Allerton.	Damaris Hopkins.
Mary Allerton, his wife.	Oceanus Hopkins.
Bartholomew Allerton.	Edward Doty.
Remember Allerton.	Edward Leister.
Mary Allerton.	Edward Fuller.
John Hooke.	His wife.
Richard Warren.	Samuel Fuller.
John Billington.	John Turner.
Eleanor Billington, his wife.	His son.
John Billington.	Another son.
Francis Billington.	Francis Eaton.
Edward Tilley.	Sarah Eaton, his wife.
Ann Tilley, his wife.	Samuel Eaton.
Henry Sampson.	Moses Fletcher.
Humility Cooper.	Thomas Williams.
John Tilley.	Digory Priest.
His wife.	John Goodman.
Elizabeth Tilley.	Edmund Margeson.
Francis Cooke.	Richard Britteridge.
John Cooke.	Richard Clarke.
Thomas Rogers.	Richard Gardiner.
Joseph Rogers.	Gilbert Winslow.
Thomas Tinker.	Peter Browne.
His wife.	John Alden.
His son.	Thomas English.
John Rigdale.	John Allerton.
Alice Rigdale, his wife.	William Trevore.
James Chilton.	— Ely.
His wife.	
Mary Chilton.	
John Crackston.	
John Crackston, Jr.	

HISTORIC PLYMOUTH

THE Pilgrim Bookstore, Plymouth, invites your inspection of the accompanying lists of views, publications, and souvenirs. The photographs are from recent negatives of historic places and subjects, celebrated in American history, supplemented with reproductions of paintings, depicting scenes famous in Pilgrim annals.

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Photographs are 5 x 8 and will be sent unmounted, dull finish, unless otherwise requested. Please order by number. Price 25 cents each by mail.

- 1 Plymouth Rock.
- 2 The Canopy over the Rock.
- 3 The Canopy and Harbor from Cole's Hill.
- 4 The Canopy and Cole's Hill, first burial-place of the Pilgrims.
- 5 Plymouth Harbor as seen from Cole's Hill.
- 6 Leyden Street, first street in New England.
- 7 Site of the Common House, Leyden Street, first house erected by the Pilgrims.
- 8 Leyden Street in 1622, showing first or Common House, Gov. Bradford's House, and the buildings assigned to Brown, Goodman, Brewster, Billington, Allerton, Cooke, and Winslow.
- 9 Town Square, showing Church of the First Parish, Town House, formerly the Old Colonial Court House, built in 1749, and Odd Fellows' Block, occupying the site of Gov. Bradford's House.
- 10 Old Burial Hill.
- 11 Site of the Watch Tower, Burial Hill, erected in 1643. View also shows the lot of Rev.

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- Adoniram Judson, the celebrated missionary to Burmah.
- 12 Site of the Old Fort, Burial Hill, built in 1621 as a defence against the Indians, and also used as a place of worship.
 - 13 The Old Fort and First Meeting-house, 1621.
 - 14 Gov. Bradford's Monument, Burial Hill, showing also the graves of his family.
 - 15 Grave of Edward Gray, 1681.
 - 16 Grave of John Howland, 1672.
 - 17 Grave of Thomas Clarke, 1697.
 - 18 Cushman Monument.
 - 19 Grave of Elder Thomas Cushman.
 - 20 Grave of Dr. Francis Le Barron.
 - 21 Pilgrim Hall.
 - 22 Interior of Pilgrim Hall, showing Charles Lucy's famous painting of the Departure from Delft Haven, also smaller pictures and relics.
 - 23 Interior of Pilgrim Hall, showing Sargent's painting of the Landing and Weir's Embarkation, also relics and portraits.
 - 24 Landing of the Pilgrims, painting by Sargent.
 - 25 The Departure from Delft Haven, painting by Charles Lucy.
 - 26 Embarkation of the Pilgrims, painting by Weir.

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- 27 Gov. Carver's Chair; Ancient Spinning-wheel.
- 28 Elder Brewster's Chair; Cradle of Peregrine White, the first Pilgrim baby.
- 29 Sword of Myles Standish; Iron Pot and Pewter Platter, brought by Standish in the "Mayflower"; Table owned by Gov. Edward Winslow.
- 30 The "Mayflower" in Plymouth Harbor, from painting by W. F. Hallsall, Pilgrim Hall.
- 31 Group of Winslow Relics, Pilgrim Hall.
- 32 Group of White Relics, Pilgrim Hall.
- 33 National Monument to the Forefathers.
- 34 Statue of Freedom, National Monument.
- 35 Statue of Law, National Monument.
- 36 Statue of Education, National Monument.
- 37 Statue of Morality, National Monument.
- 38 Treaty with Massasoit, alto-relief on National Monument.
- 39 Landing of the Pilgrims, alto-relief on National Monument.
- 40 Clark's Island, where the Pilgrims spent their first Sabbath in Plymouth.
- 41 Pulpit Rock, Clark's Island, from which the first sermon was preached.
- 42 The Gurnet, headland at entrance of harbor.
- 43 Along Shore from Atwood's Wharf.

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- 44 North Street.
- 45 Court Street.
- 46 County Court House.
- 47 County Prison.
- 48 Town Brook.
- 49 Almshouse Pond, Town Brook.
- 50 Town from Cannon Hill.
- 51 Pilgrim Meersteads along Town Brook.
- 52 Off Beach Point, Captain's Hill.
- 53 View along the Wharves from Stephen's Point.
- 54 The Island, Billington Sea.
- 55 Outlet, Billington Sea.
- 56 Pilgrim Wharf and Along Shore.
- 58 Boot Pond.
- 60 Morton Park, Entrance.
- 61 Little Pond, Morton Park.
- 63 Eel River.
- 64 Manomet Bluffs.
- 65 Rocky Shore, Manomet.
- 66 Manomet House.
- 67 Hotel Pilgrim.
- 68 Samoset House.
- 69 Main Street.
- 70 Town Square in 1870.
- 71 Town Square in 1812.
- 72 The First or Common House, 1621.

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- 73 Plymouth in 1622,— a combination picture, showing Leyden Street, the Old Fort, Landing from the Shallop, Plymouth Rock and the ship "Mayflower."
- 74 Gov. Bradford's House, Plymouth.
- 75 Birthplace of Gov. William Bradford, Austerfield.
- 76 Austerfield Church.
- 77 Page of the Register, Austerfield Church, showing record of the baptism of Gov. William Bradford.
- 79 Scrooby Church.
- 80 Interior Scrooby Church.
- 81 Scrooby Manor House.
- 82 Bawtry Church.
- 83 High Street, Bawtry.
- 84 Site of John Robinson's House at Leyden.
- 85 Church at Leyden where John Robinson was buried.
- 86 Memorial Tablet to John Robinson on Church at Leyden.
- 87 Old Church at Delft Haven, where the Pilgrims held their last service before the embarkation.
- 88 The Pilgrim Fathers holding their first meeting for public worship in North America.

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- 89 "The March of Myles Standish."
- 90 The Old Sexton's House, Market Street,
1720.
- 92 Barker House, Pembroke, 1628.
- 93 Peregrine White House, Marshfield.
- 94 Old Oaken Bucket House, Scituate.
- 95 The Doten House, built by William Harlow,
1660, demolished in 1901.
- 96 Crow House, built by William Crow, 1664.
- 97 Oldest House in Plymouth, the Howland
House, built by Jacob Mitchell, 1666.
- 98 William Harlow House, built of timber from
the Old Burial Hill Fort, by William Har-
low, 1677.
- 99 Homestead of Gen. John Winslow, 1726.
- 100 The Town House, formerly the Old Colonial
Court House, built in 1749.
- 101 The Winslow House, built in 1754, by Ed-
ward Winslow. Colonial architecture.
- 102 Cole's Blacksmith Shop, 1684.
- 103 Leach House, 1679.
- 104 Statue of Myles Standish.
- 105 Myles Standish Monument.
- 106 Standish House, Duxbury, built by son of
Myles Standish, 1666.
- 107 Captain's Hill, Duxbury, the Home of Myles

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- Standish, showing Standish House and Monument.
- 108 Grave of Daniel Webster, Marshfield.
 - 109 Winslow House, Marshfield, built about 1700.
 - 110 Fireplace and Secret Closet in chamber of Winslow House, Marshfield.
 - 111 Colonial Doorway of Winslow House, Marshfield.
 - 112 John Alden House, Duxbury, 1653.
 - 113 Bradford House, Kingston, 1675.
 - 114 Site of Myles Standish House, Duxbury.
 - 115 Grave of Myles Standish, Duxbury.
 - 116 Winslow Tombstone, Marshfield.
 - 117 Will of Peregrine White.
 - 118 John Hancock Sofa, Pilgrim Hall.
 - 119 Memorial Tablet, Gov. William Bradford Estate, Kingston.
 - 120 Departure from Delft Haven.
 - 121 Priscilla and John Alden. From painting by George H. Boughton.
 - 122 "Why don't you Speak for Yourself, John?"
 - 123 The Courtship. John Alden and Priscilla. From painting by George H. Boughton.
 - 124 Departure of the "Mayflower," from painting by A. W. Bayes.
 - 125 Priscilla, from painting by G. H. Boughton.

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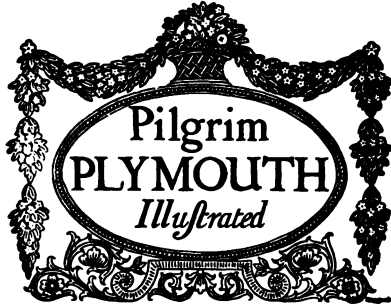
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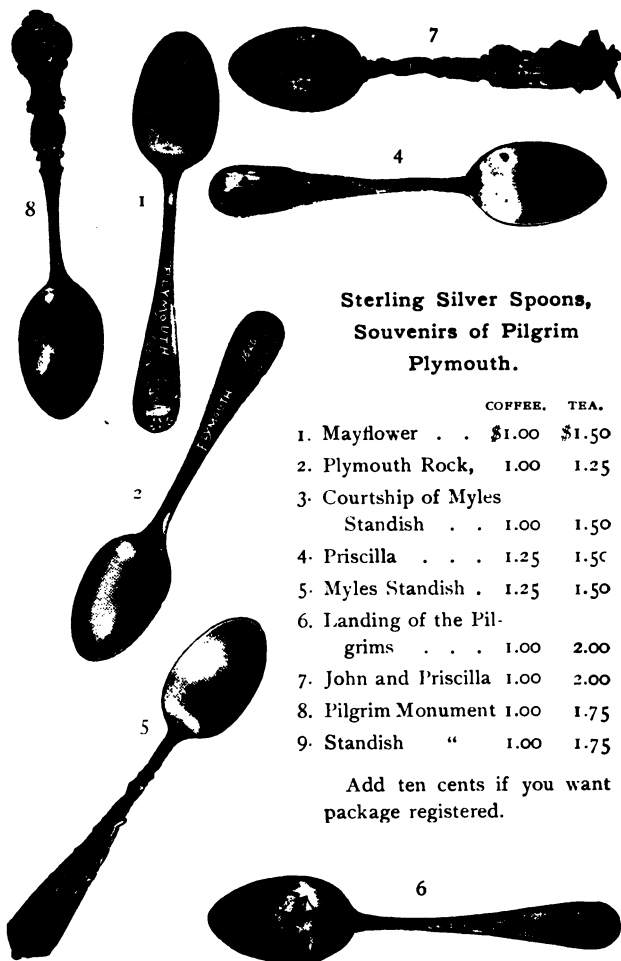
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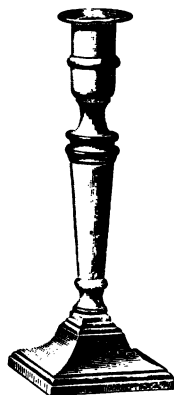
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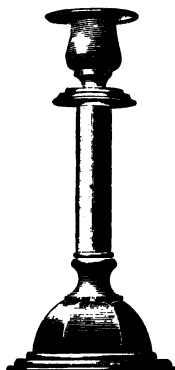
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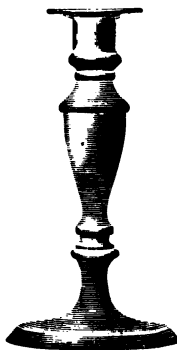
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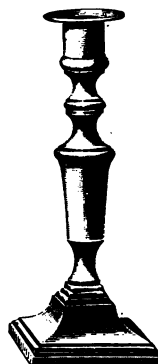
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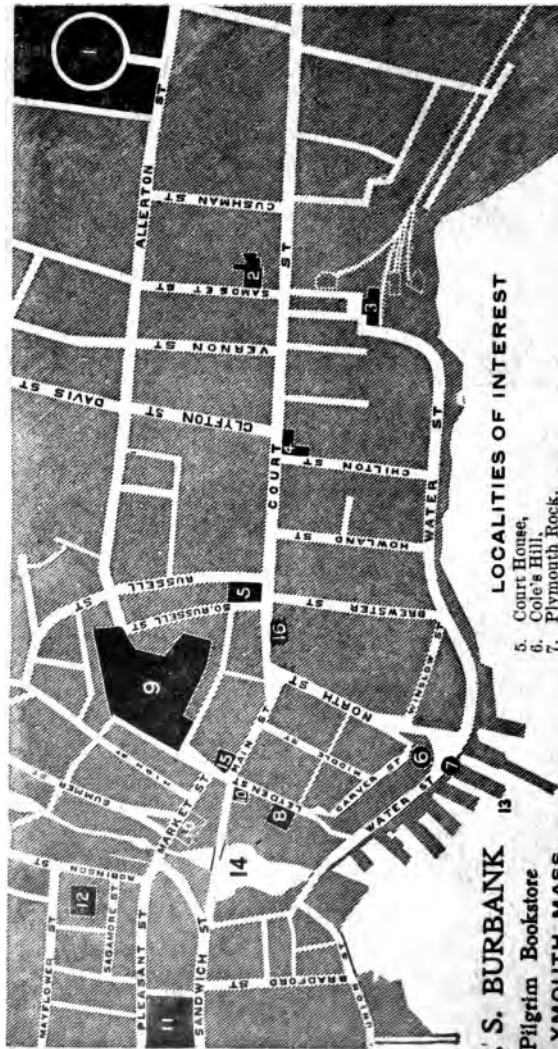
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